

PRIDE OF THE NAVY.

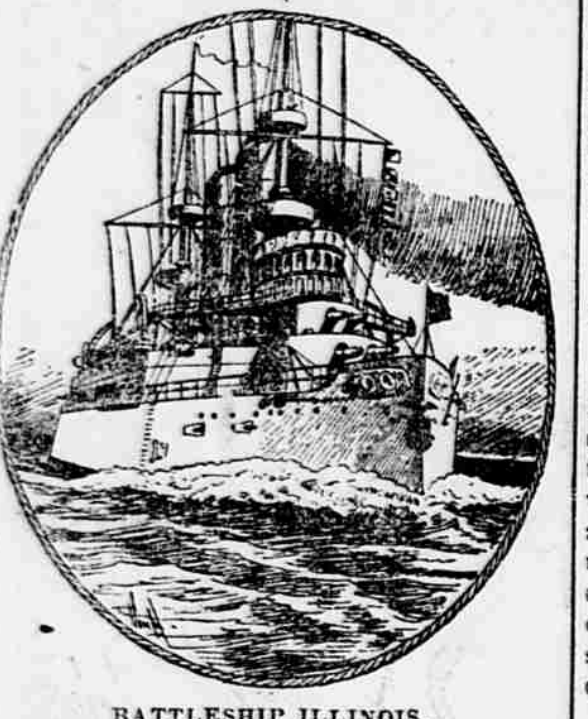
MAMMOTH BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS IS LAUNCHED.

Steel Monster Will Probably Be the Most Powerful Fighting Craft Afloat—Nucleus of the "New Navy"—Cost Will Exceed \$3,000,000.

The mammoth United States battleship Illinois, one of the three latest additions to the navy and probably the most powerful fighting machine afloat, was launched at Newport News, Va., Tuesday under auspicious circumstances. As the steel monster trembled in its flight from earth to sea, Nannie Leiter broke a bottle of sparkling champagne upon the vessel's prow and pronounced the words that made it the godchild of the great Western commonwealth and caused 25,000 people assembled to send up a cheer that could be heard for miles. Gov. Tanner of Illinois shook hands with the Governor of Virginia, the newly floated ship rose proudly from its initial dip, and the launching was pronounced a success.

From many points of view the launching of the Illinois was the most important of the kind in the history of the country. The vessel is the largest fighting ship ever floated under the Stars and Stripes, is the costliest ever built by the navy, and experts believe it will be the most formidable warship ever put in commission by any power.

There was never such a crowd in Newport News at any previous ship launching. They came from everywhere, from the North and South, and especially from the West. Long before the hour of the launching throngs began to gather about the spot, and by 11 o'clock standing room was worth its area in nickels everywhere within a block of the Illinois. Enthusiastic



BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS.

As it will look when completed and under headway.

cheers greeted the arrival of the distinguished guests. Few in the vast crowd could hear the words spoken by Miss Leiter, but nearly all were able to see her, and when she raised the bottle of wine in her hand and dashed it against the steel of the battleship, the action was a signal for their enthusiasm to break forth with full force.

There was a groaning from the timbers, the ground trembled as the thousands of tons of steel shot downward and the spray that was sent aloft rose higher than the platform on which stood the little woman who had named the new craft. Shrieking whistles and a volume of applause which swept over the vast throng like a tidal wave of sound greeted the ship as it gracefully floated out into the stream. Again and again tumultuous cheers rang out for the Illinois as the officious little tags fussed around and drew the marine champion back to the shipyard pier, where it will receive the finishing touches.

The Illinois, with the Kearsarge and Kentucky, now nearing completion at Newport News; the Alabama, being constructed at Philadelphia, and the Wisconsin, under construction at San Francisco, are to constitute the nucleus of the "new navy," which is to stand comparison with the best in size and fighting qualities. She is a trifle less than 373 feet over all, and her width is somewhat greater in proportion to her length than that of the other battleships. Ten thousand-horse power is to be developed by the engines which will be used to propel the big ship.

NEGROES DRIVEN OUT.

White Miners at Washington, Ind., Drive Out Blacks.

Dispatches from Washington, Ind., state that 150 miners from Pana arrived there and routed the negro miners, who were compelled to leave the city at the point of revolvers. One negro who refused to go was fired upon, and it is said was killed. Masks were worn by the miners, and the police of Washington were unable to arrest any of them, although a fire alarm was sent in and a number of citizens were sworn in as deputy sheriffs.

The strikers visited every house in the city occupied by the negroes, who were brought from Kentucky a year ago, and the blacks were lined up, and then commenced a march west on the Baltimore and Ohio Southern Western tracks. Upon reaching White River, Winchester, they were pointed at the negroes and they were given orders never to return to Washington; that if they did they would meet with more severe treatment the next time. A crowd of armed strikers visited the Cabel Company mines with the intention of capturing the negroes who dwell in a shack near the mines, but the negroes had evidently been notified of their coming and made their escape. The strikers fired several shots into the air, and this led to the report that a battle was in progress.

A consignment of 200 guns and 100 revolvers has been received by the miners' organization and hidden away. The provost guard is still on duty patrolling the streets. Reports that 150 more Alabama negroes were on their way there caused more bad feeling among the miners, and many threats were made.

During a thunder shower the other day the water supply at the home of Gilbert R. Ives of Sandisfield, Mass., was shut off by lightning. The water was conducted to the house and barn by a pipe from a spring sixty rods away. A large tree standing near the pipe was struck and splintered, and then the lightning, entering the ground, followed the pipe to the spring, blowing off the boards and stones covering it to a distance of fifty feet. At the same time a ball of fire entered the house, shocking slightly one of the inmates, but doing no further damage.

SOUTH ATLANTIC CYCLONE.

Repetition of the Great Hurricane and Tidal Wave of 1893.

Reports of the damage caused by the hurricane and floods which swept the Atlantic coast Sunday say the property damage will reach into the millions, while the loss of life cannot be estimated, although it is known to be great. It was the worst flood since the sea islands were swept over, covering an area of seventy miles. It is now estimated that 1,000 houses and stores have been swept away. It is feared that the city of Darien has been swept out of existence. Darien was a city of about 7,000 inhabitants, being situated on one of the smaller islands. The land is low and marshy, being utilized exclusively for rice growing. It is the stopping place for all boats running between Savannah and Brunswick, but has no telegraphic communication. It was in the direct line of the flood, and is thought to be completely inundated.

Reports brought to Macon, Ga., by the Southern Pacific train state that the damage done by the flood is enormous, and that hundreds of lives were lost, being swept into the ocean, beyond any chance of even being saved. Whole families perished, their homes being entirely submerged in water, and the inhabitants being unaccounted for.

In Jacksonville, Fla., the rainfall during twenty-four hours was 3.57 inches, and was sufficient to swell the St. John's river to such an extent that many houses within seventy-five feet from shore were flooded. The camps presented a deplorable picture. Tents were flat on the ground, while every man within camp radius was wet through and through. The Third division hospital was blown down and the sick were drowned.

The loss caused by the flood at Fernandina, Fla., is estimated at \$500,000. As yet only three people are reported dead, but a further search will undoubtedly swell the list. Almost every dock on the water front has been washed away, with all that was piled on them.

Advices from different parts in South Carolina shows that the rice crops have been injured from 35 to 50 per cent by the flood. Breaks in the banks occurred on the Pon-Pon, Ashpool and Combahee rivers, and these sections have suffered severely.

SPAIN IS ASLEEP.

Has Not Yet Realized the Completeness of Her Defeat.

According to reports from Paris, the American and Spanish peace commissioners are dangerously far apart on the questions at issue. Some French diplomats who have conversed with both the Spanish and American members even assert that unless one side or the other backs down on material points the war is evidently not over. The Americans may yet have to sustain their demands with a naval demonstration.

The position taken by Spain is believed to account for a desire to keep Blanco in Cuba as long as possible. With his large army he could seriously embarrass the United States should negotiations be declared off. French influence, however, which is very potent in Madrid, is that Spaniards shall accept the inevitable and be reasonable.

Frenchmen are indignant at their Spanish friends for having learned so little from their defeat. It has been repeatedly suggested to the Spanish commissioners during the last few days that a frank confession of helplessness and an appeal to the magnanimity of the victors would secure for Spain the most liberal possible terms. But the Spanish leaders rejected the suggestions as absurd.

The Spanish demands are stated to be substantially as follows: "Nothing beyond a port and a coaling station in the Philippines to be ceded to the United States. A favored tariff in all of the lost territory for Spanish textiles. The power whose sovereignty prevails at Manila to bear the entire Philippine debt and part of the islands to remain with Spain, which islands may be sold to any other power. The entire Cuban debt prior to the last revolt to be saddled on Cuba."

NEWS OF THE TROOPS.

Part of the Third regular infantry has been ordered to Fort Snelling, Minn., to quell Indian disturbances.

Spanish troops in Porto Rico are ready to return to Spain and are only awaiting the arrival of transports to embark for home.

Lieut. Rooney has begun the distribution of 300,000 rations among the Cubans in the interior of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

It is said that of the American troops in Porto Rico 25 per cent are on the sick list, and that it is impossible for them to recuperate there.

The United States transport Yucatan, Captain Robertson, has arrived in New York from Ponce with 134 convalescent officers, privates and civilians.

The War Department has decided to send boards of officers to Cuba to investigate and report upon locations of camps for the army of occupation.

It is said in Washington that Gen. Wheeler will organize and equip the cavalry division for Cuba, but that he will not accompany the expedition.

Capt. Bob Evans has been retired from command of the Iowa at his personal request, and has been granted leave of absence. Capt. Terry succeeds him.

Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard was retired, having reached the age of 62 years, but by special order he is to retain his place at the head of the promotion board.

The War Department has issued an order that sick or wounded soldiers granted furloughs are entitled to \$1.50 per day commutation and transportation when traveling.

The rough riders' horses were sold in New York. The best one of the lot was bought by a farmer for \$40. The sale realized \$30,000 less than the horses cost the Government.

The Cuban general, Demetrio Castillo, has accepted a position under Gen. Wood at \$3,800 a year, and the friction between Cubans and Americans at Santiago is rapidly decreasing.

One hundred former Cuban and Spanish soldiers are working amicably as laborers on the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, cleaning her hull and engines and building decks.

Impressive military services were held over the graves of the soldiers buried in the detention hospital cemetery in Camp Wikoff. Gen. Shafter, out of his bed for the first time for a week, was present.

MOUNT VESUVIUS, WHICH HAS AGAIN BECOME ACTIVE.



DEATH IN ITS FLAMES.

Eruption of Vesuvius Threatens Destruction of Naples.

Vesuvius, the greatest volcano in the world, is again in eruption, belching forth great masses of fire and molten lava, which threaten destruction to the city of Naples. Nine new craters have formed within the past week around the central crater. The smoke, in a brownish yellow cloud, overhangs the mountain like a great pall. The lava torrent is half a mile in width and divides into three principal streams, each seventy to eighty yards wide. These as they pour down the mountain side subdivide into numerous smaller streams, carrying death to everything living, and advancing at the rate of forty yards an hour.

Lava in a volume of a thousand tons a minute pours out of the volcano. It has filled the Vetrana valley, a deep ravine. The ashes lie several inches deep for a long distance down the sides of the mountain and in the adjacent villages. At night the volcano is splendidly awful. The crater belches forth a flame, which rends the pall of smoke, reaches to the heavens, and at times takes on the colors of the rainbow. The lights are reflected in the broad waters of the Bay of Naples, the loveliest in the world.

Tremblings of the earth and subterranean explosions precede the outpourings of lava, and the wells on the mountain sides are beginning to dry up. A great stream of lava threatens to overwhelm the observatory built on that part of the volcano known as Monte Contarini. This observatory is on a hill 2,200 feet above the sea level. This observatory was established for the purpose of giving warning of all eruptions to those living on the mountain.

Vesuvius is eight miles from Naples, whose bay it overlooks, at the eastern extremity of a chain extending to the island of Ischia. It is believed that the whole gulf of Naples was once an immense crater, the northern end of a great rent in the earth's crust, Aetna being the southern end and Stromboli about the middle. At its base Vesuvius is thirty miles in circumference. Its height varies after its eruptions, but the average is about 4,000 feet. Its great crater is some 2,000 feet in diameter and about 500 feet deep.

WILL CHRISTEN THE WISCONSIN

Honor Is Given Miss Elizabeth Stephenson of Marinette.

Miss Elizabeth Stephenson, who has been selected to christen the battleship Wisconsin at San Francisco Nov. 28, is one of the fairest daughters of the Badger State. She is the child of ex-Congressman Isaac Stephenson of Marinette, and is just 21 years old. The Wisconsin



MISS ELIZABETH STEPHENSON.

sponsor was born in Marinette and was educated at Milwaukee-Dowder College and LaSalle College, near Boston. She was graduated from the latter institution with high honors. Miss Stephenson is a magnificent specimen of young womanhood. She is almost six feet tall, and slender. She has dark eyes and a bright, attractive face. Her father is quite wealthy, and he will take his daughter across the continent with a large party of Wisconsin people in line style.

HARD LUCK OF KLONDIKERS.

Out of a Party of Twenty-Six Only One Succeeded in Reaching Dawson.

Out of a party of twenty-six men that left San Francisco early in the year to go to Dawson via the Stikine trail, Herman Long of Seattle, Wash., is the only one that pushed through. Two of the number were drowned, two were insane and the others are far into the interior, regaining their health at trading points. In the swift Chesley river, in the north rivers, seven of their boats were dashed to pieces on the rocks and the outfits were lost. In two of the wrecks Dr. Black and a man named Morgan, both from California, were drowned. Long says that many of the men went temporarily insane after their provisions began to give out, as several attempts at suicide were made.

Woodford Will Remain at Home.

Following the custom in the case of a minister who has been obliged to leave his post by the breaking out of hostilities, Stewart L. Woodford has filed his resignation as minister to Spain. It is believed that it will be six months before the United States has occasion to send another minister to Madrid.

By unanimous vote the First Congressional Church of Columbus, Ohio, authorized the pastor, Dr. Washington Gladden, to send congratulations to the Emperor of Russia upon his peace policy.

FRENCHMEN NOT FAVORABLE.

The General Atmosphere of Paris Does Not Incline Toward America.

While the reception accorded to the United States peace commission at Paris is all that could be desired, and while the French foreign office has taken great pains to treat the American and Spanish commissioners in precisely the same manner, it must be admitted that the general atmosphere of Paris, especially the diplomatic atmosphere, does not incline towards America. It is the general impression that the American commissioners have instructions to provide for the retention of Manila and the Island of Luzon, "and for a commission to pretend to negotiate a farce," said a prominent diplomat. He continued: "America will put herself, diplomatically, in the wrong when she exceeds the provisions of the protocol, which both nations signed. I know the Spaniards have come prepared to make concessions; but, if the Americans' instructions are of an uncompromising nature, which is generally believed to be the case, you can rest assured that the work of the commission will be futile. The Spaniards will retire and America will at least have to threaten a resumption of hostilities before she will gain her point." The French newspapers, beyond announcing the arrival of the commissions, make no comment upon the matter.

CUBANS THREATEN HOSTILITY.

Would Fight Americans Unless Their Independence Is Granted.

Reports from Guines, province of Havana, say that no farmer or landholder or tenant has turned his hand to the sowing of crops in that vicinity, and the district, therefore, will have no potatoes, tobacco, cane, cabbage, or other vegetables this year. This will further impoverish the district, and add to the distress. From now until February it will be impossible for farmers to sow crops and in February the ground will be prepared for spring harvest. Therefore the next six months will see a great deal of want and misfortune in that vicinity. This state of affairs is directly due to the unsettled condition of the country and the attitude of a certain portion of the Cubans who openly threaten hostility to the United States and are preparing to take the field and wage a guerilla warfare against the Americans if any form of government short of absolute independence for the Cubans is established in the island. This matter is openly discussed in the public meeting places of the Cubans at Havana, the plan finding many advocates among certain classes of people.

NOT AS A STATE.

Hawaii to Come Into the United States as a Territory.

Hawaii is to come into the United States as a territory, with all the Government machinery of an embryonic state, according to plans reached by the commission which has returned from its visit to the islands. In a dispatch box, which is carefully guarded by a sergeant-at-arms, lies the draft of a bill for the government of the new territory. It was carefully considered by the entire commission, section by section, and while it has not passed to final approval, it contains all the salient features which will be found in the report which the commission makes to Congress at the opening of the session in December. The American members of the commission arrived in San Francisco by the steamer Gaelic, after nearly two months' absence, and started for the East. They will meet again in Washington Nov. 14, when they will be joined by the Hawaiian members, who are expected to come to this country about the first of next month.

KILLED AN AMERICAN.

Spanish Troops Mistook American Soldiers for Outlaws.

Word has reached San Juan, Porto Rico, that a Porto Rican residing at Aguadilla, near Mayaguez, asked the protection of both American and Spanish troops against depredations by outlaws, which it was predicted would occur. In response to his request, the American authorities sent to his residence two soldiers of a Kentucky regiment, who arrived there Sunday evening after dark. The resident had not notified the Spaniards that he had requested American protection and some Spanish soldiers who had been sent to guard his house, arriving after the Americans, mistook the latter for outlaws. In the confusion resulting the Spaniards fired, unfortunately killing one of the Americans.

Holding Wheat for Higher Prices.

Flouring mills all over Kansas are shutting down because they cannot get wheat to grind. It is estimated by grain men that nearly 100 flouring mills in the State have been forced to close for this reason. It is declared that the farmers of Kansas have combined to hold their wheat for better prices. More than 70,000,000 bushels of wheat is being held.

In the United States Court at Muscogee, I. T., Judge Thomas has rendered his opinion, in which he holds that the act of Congress giving the United States courts in the Indian Territory jurisdiction over all crimes committed in the territory, irrespective of the citizenship of the parties, and which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1898, is constitutional. This affirms the validity of the Curtis law, and renders Indians subject to trial and punishment by United States Indian Territory courts.

France is in a greatly excited condition over the Dreyfus case.

A VICARIOUS SACRIFICE.

A Georgetown Boy Who Owned Up to Another's Offense.

That the days of chivalry are not over and that the spirit of Damon and Pythias is not dead is demonstrated by an incident that occurred at Georgetown University and has just leaked out. A poor young man who had worked his way through college passed his examination and had alluring prospects of employment as soon as the graduating exercises were over, went out with a party of students for a lark one night and got into mischief, as young men often do. It was not a disgraceful act, but it was a violation of one of the most serious rules of discipline, and expulsion was the penalty. The culprit was unknown, except to his companions, and they being scrupulous in the observance of the code of college honor, sealed their lips. But the Jesuit fathers, who compose the faculty, were unusually energetic in their investigations and the evidence was closing around the poor young man in a manner that made him tremble, when Robert A. W. Walsh, a sophomore from St. Louis, entered the office of the president and said: "I did it." Walsh was a quiet, well behaved boy, popular with the faculty and the students, and his confession created a sensation, for he had not been suspected. Nevertheless, discipline must be enforced, and with reluctance and regret he was expelled from the institution. He left Washington, escorted to the railway station by a large body of students, returned to his home at St. Louis and the next fall entered Princeton University. The poor young man received his diploma and went his way rejoicing, but it was noticed that he never spoke of Walsh without emotion. As the young men are no longer students at Georgetown there is no necessity of preserving the secret, and the faculty and the students are all aware that Walsh, being an under-class man and the son of wealthy parents, and having nothing at stake, voluntarily offered himself as a sacrifice to save the reputation and the prospects of his friend, who otherwise would have been turned out of the institution in disgrace. The act was done without consultation and without the knowledge of the student who was saved, and has received absolution, and Walsh can return to the university whenever he desires. He prefers to remain at Princeton, however, and the publication of the story now will not injure his reputation.—Chicago Record.

AN INQUIRING LAD.

Personal Adornment Which Appeared to Be Unnecessary.

"When I was down in the Tennessee mountains doing my duty in that peculiar and primitive section," observed the special pension agent, "I had at various times such glimpses of life as you pampered children of the luxurious capital never get. I remember one June morning I arose from my simple bed of clapboards on the loft floor of a log cabin and proceeded down a ladder to the earth, thence a hundred yards down to the creek, where I was afforded ample opportunity for my matutinal ablutions, as the stream was big enough to run a saw mill with."

"As I splashed my face in the clear water and spluttered over it after the usual fashion of a man who likes to wash his face, I was joined by the ten-year-old son of the family with which I was stopping. He stood on the shore watching me with much interest, which I am glad to say I returned with zest, for he was a picture boy. He was sandy and freckled and didn't look as if he had had a bath in the memory of man. His clothes were simple enough, consisting of a cotton shirt and a made-over pair of papa's pantaloons, and there was no hat to hide a head of hair which I am positive never felt the penetrating and persuading influence of a comb. He was too much interested in the mysteries of my toilet to say anything until I took out a pocket comb and began to use it on my tangled locks. After a tug or two at it, looking at him meanwhile, he spoke."

"Say, mister," he said, curiously, "have yer got to do that there?" "Do what there?" I smiled in reply. "That there that yer doin'." "You mean combing my hair?" "Yes." "Of course, it has to be done." "Every mornin' this erway?" "Certainly." "Well, gee-whillerkins, mister," he said, with much feeling, "you must be a heap 'o trouble to yerself."—Washington Post.

Care of Peach Trees.

Peach trees should not be forced in growth too rapidly, nor should they be deprived of a sufficiency of plant food. Orchards should be kept clean and cultivated like corn. Peach growers recommend that trees should be so trimmed as to shape each tree in a manner to shade its own body, and thus prevent sun scalds. Distribute the growth of limbs uniformly so as to secure symmetry and have the weight of fruit evenly distributed. Strengthen the limbs by shortening them back, in order that they may sustain a crop. Reduce the quantity of fruit when the trees are overloaded, and also, by judicious shortening early in the season, of the shoots bearing the fruit buds, and direct the growth so that the crop can be gathered by a man standing on the ground.

A Pleasant Task.

Insurance Agent—Before filing the claim, will you be kind enough to give me a certificate of your husband's death, madame?" The New Widow—With pleasure, Life.

Whenever a man complains of the heat the women remind him that he has nothing to complain of; he doesn't have to wear corsets.



The freedom with which the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, the Duke Almodovar del Rio, has given publicity to the instructions to the Spanish peace commissioners as to the disposition of the Philippines has given rise to the suspicion among the officials at Washington that there is behind it a deliberate purpose to draw out in advance the position of the American commissioners on this most important point. It is stated now that heretofore the Spanish Government has waited upon the United States Government to make each of the steps towards final peace before making a move on their side, so that this sudden change in policy is accounted for only on the ground stated. There is beside this apparent purpose a veiled threat in the last instruction, not under any circumstances to allow the United States to interfere with any disposition of the islands outside of those retained by the United States, such as Luzon, that Spain may see fit to make. This is believed to be an invitation to some of the continental powers to step forward in support of Spain in this extremity in the hope of receiving as a quid pro quo some of the Philippines as a coaling or naval station.

President McKinley will probably recommend in his message to Congress the creation of a new cabinet office, the incumbent to be known as the Secretary of the Colonies. The enlarged foreign policy of the United States will, it is believed, make this new office necessary for the purpose of giving unity and coherence to the policy adopted in the colonies. The President will not formulate the organization of the new department until the peace commission has determined the final disposition of the Philippines. The colonial office would have charge of the civil government, the judiciary and the financial administration of Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba, the Philippines and of the island of Guam in the Ladrone.

Secretary of the Navy Long has received complete estimates from his subordinates regarding the amounts they deem necessary for the operation of their respective departments during the coming fiscal year. Their figures foot up to \$47,000,000, the largest peace estimate which has ever been submitted. Secretary Long proposes to recommend to Congress an important ship building program, which will necessitate the expenditure of considerable money during the next four years.

The Nicaraguan Canal project is forging to the front in a manner that foreshadows an aggressive campaign during the short session of Congress next winter. The necessity of a waterway across the isthmus is now recognized in every quarter. Nevertheless the opposition, which has heretofore been able to defeat congressional aid in the construction of the canal, will reappear prepared to continue the fight hard as ever.

Col. John Hay was sworn in as Secretary of State at the White House shortly after 11 o'clock Friday morning. Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court administered the oath. The ceremony was performed in the presence of President McKinley, Secretaries Smith and Wilson and Attorney General Griggs.

It has been decided by the Navy Department to establish a naval station on the Island of Culebra, which is located east of Porto Rico and guards the Virgin Passage. This island furnishes a magnificent natural harbor with a depth of fifty-four feet, in which the largest ships in the navy can enter without difficulty.

Both classes of the Cuban population are represented continually in Washington. They are industrious in many ways. They are ingenious in schemes to influence public opinion for an independent government and for annexation, as their interests lie.

Secretary Alger has returned to Washington. The Secretary looked much improved by his trip. He made a verbal report to the President on the inspection of the army camps which he had concluded.

Admiral Schley will be restored to his old position as chairman of the lighthouse board after enjoying a leave of absence. He is said to prefer this to sea duty.



Dan Creedon was knocked out by Jack Bonner in two rounds at Coney Island.

Bill Hoffer has typhoid instead of malarial fever, and he is not at all likely to play ball again this year.

Tom Cannon, the European champion wrestler, is anxious to meet the best wrestler in this country. Cannon has already defeated Evan Lewis, the "Strangler."

In batting, Boston and Baltimore are stronger than Cincinnati. The latter is stronger in the pitching department than Baltimore.

Kid Lavigne and Frank Erne were not permitted by the authorities to box in the new arena of the Hawthorne Club at Cheektowaga, N. Y.

Mysterious Billy Smith and Andy Walsh, who fought a 25-round draw at the Greater New York Athletic Club at Coney Island, received \$528 each for their trouble.

"I'm out of baseball politics forever," said Harry Pulliam, the clever president of the Louisville club. "No more for me. From now on I'll confine my efforts in baseball strictly to my own club."

Big Bill Lange's home run hit over the fence cost the Cincinnati club more than any other hit made at the Cincinnati park this season. The ball that Lange hit bounded into a saloon and broke a mirror.